

EMPEROR FREDERICK AND THE PARISIANS.

She Is Forced to Use Strategy to Escape the Ubiquitous Reporter.

MOTIVE OF HER TRIP.

She Is in Paris to Look After the Bequest of the Duchess de Galliera.

CARDINAL GIBBONS GOING TO ROME.

He Has Been Summoned by the Pope to a Conference on Church Matters.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 23, 1891.—The Emperor Frederick of Germany took lunch yesterday with the Baron de Tucher, the Bavarian Chargé d'Affaires, where she met Mr. Whitlaw Reid, the United States Minister, and Mrs. Reid, and Lord Lytton, the British Ambassador, and Lady Lytton.

The Prefect of the Seine, M. Poubelle, has informed Count von Munster, the German Ambassador, in reply to a communication received from the latter in regard to the possibly overzealous attention which the Emperor has received from the French reporters, that he, the Prefect, is unable to interfere with these representatives of the press. Upon receiving this notification the officials of the German Embassy decided to supply the press with a record of the Emperor's movements during her stay in Paris. But this record being of a meagre and dry description, many reporters still haunt the imperial visitor as she traverses about the city.

DOMINO THE REPORTERS.

The result is that Emperor Frederick has resorted to various expedients, such as leaving the German Embassy by an exit opening upon the street at the back of that building and proceeding on foot to her carriage, which had been previously driven to some convenient spot, in the attempt to shake off the newspaper men hovering about the embassy.

Frequently the Emperor and her daughter, the Princess Margaret, drive in different directions, in order to create a diversion and bewilder the journalistic forces; but the latter manage to keep pretty closely on the trail of the Emperor in spite of her efforts to keep away from them. Yesterday evening there was rumor circulated to the effect that the two ladies, now the centre of interest in Paris, were to be present at the Lamoureux concert. Consequently a great crowd collected in and about the vicinity of the concert hall, but the Emperor and her daughter did not appear. Two Germans, however, sang Mozart and Wagner duets in German, a hazardous proceeding before the French public. The audience, after hesitating for a moment, as if undecided whether to hiss or applaud, suddenly burst into vociferous applause. There can be no doubt that the Emperor's visit to Paris has been productive here of an era of much better feeling toward Germany.

Late this afternoon it was announced that Emperor Frederick and her daughter would remain in this city until Friday next. The Emperor is so pleased with her visit that she has decided to prolong her stay far beyond the time originally fixed for her sojourn in the French capital. The imperial visitors went to Versailles to-day and thoroughly enjoyed their inspection of the famous Palace of Versailles.

EXPLAINING THE VISIT OF THE EMPRESS.

LONDON, Feb. 23, 1891.—A despatch from Paris to the Times, published to-day, says that the principal motive for the Emperor Frederick's visit to Paris is the settlement of \$2,000,000 bequeathed to her by the Duchess de Galliera. This legacy, according to the Times correspondent, the Emperor intends to apply to the refunding and to the decoration of the Castle of Königstein, drawing heavily upon French art collections in the carrying out of this task. The Emperor's visit to the French capital is held to be proof of her complete reconciliation with the Emperor William.

CARDINAL GIBBONS SUMMONED.

REPORT IN ROME THAT HE HAS BEEN CALLED TO CONFER WITH THE POPE.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

ROME, Feb. 23, 1891.—The Italian announces that the Pope has summoned Cardinal Gibbons to the Vatican for a conference on church questions in the United States.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 23, 1891.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Morley asked whether the operations now being conducted by the Egyptian army around Tokar meant the eventual reconquest of the Sudan.

Sir James Ferguson, Political Secretary of the Foreign Office, in reply, said that the occupation of Tokar was found necessary in order to prevent Snakin from being harassed and its trade interrupted. No further advance would be made into the interior.

This evening the House of Commons went into committee on the army estimates. Lord Hartington asked what the intentions of the government were in regard to complying with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Army and Navy. Mr. Stanhope, Secretary for War, in the course of his reply indicated that the government had resolved not to disturb the Duke of Cambridge so long as he desired to retain his position as Commander-in-Chief of the army. Neither would they discuss any changes that might be needful on a vacancy presenting itself.

Mr. Labouchere moved a resolution of the army, embodying in the motion a provision for the evacuation of Egypt.

Sir James Ferguson, Under Foreign Secretary, repeated in detail the statement he made in reply to Mr. Morley's question earlier in the day. He declared to his satisfaction for the evacuation of Egypt. He would only say that the English would withdraw as soon as a good government was assured and no danger of foreign occupation remained. The future of a date for evacuation would not be the good that had already been achieved.

Mr. Morley said that he feared that the government was relapsing into their old policy. The advance into the Sudan would necessitate another advance of the British troops. He ventured to predict that this warning would be justified before long. He had no desire to hamper Lord Salisbury's policy, as he was aware of its difficulty, but England was playing a bad part before Europe by breaking her pledges. Difficulties in Newfoundland might arise similar to those which had arisen from the anomalous position in Egypt, which gave Germany power over England and compelled her to do what she did in respect to Fanzibar.

Mr. Stanhope, in a brief rejoinder, said he thought the fact that there were only three thousand troops now in Egypt, against ten thousand

IRISH POLITICAL NOTES.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

When the government came into office, was sufficient proof of England's intentions.

Mr. Labouchere's motion was rejected—124 to 52.

PROFESSOR KOCH'S REMEDY.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS IN BERLIN REGULATING ITS SALE.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

BERLIN, Feb. 23, 1891.—Eber von Geisler, Minister of Educational, Ecclesiastical and Medical Affairs, has given orders that chemists who keep Kochine for sale must return to the laboratory where it is made all of the lynch unsold six months after the date of purchase, when they will receive fresh lynch in exchange. The legal price of the lynch is fixed at six marks per cubic centimetre, or five cubic centimetres for twenty-five marks.

THE AUGUSTA VICTORIA.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 23, 1891.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Augusta Victoria, Captain Brandt, which, with a large party of excursionists on board, has been making a trip to the various ports of the Holy Land and other parts of interest along the Red Sea, arrived here at six o'clock last evening from Beyrout, Syria. She will remain at this port for five days and will then proceed to the Pireas in order to afford the excursionists an opportunity to visit Athens.

FOREIGN LABOR NOTES.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 23, 1891.—Lord Randolph Churchill, addressing a meeting of his constituents at South Paddington, urged that the government should be more sympathetic in its labor policy. He also said that he favored the founding of state boards of arbitration. It is reported that Lord Randolph Churchill will soon start on a four or five months' tour of Mashonaland.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER.

SADLER, THE ACCUSED PRISONER, MAKES A STATEMENT.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 23, 1891.—A statement by Sadler, the man who is charged with being the murderer of "Carrotty Nell" in the Whitechapel district ten days ago, was read at the coroner's inquest in the case to-day. In this statement Sadler gives a coherent account of his doings between the time of his leaving the woman in a lodging house and the time of his arrest.

AS FAR AS HIS DRUNKEN CONDITION THAT NIGHT PERMITS HIM TO RECOLLECT, AT THE MOMENT OF THE MURDER HE WAS GOING TO A HOSPITAL TO GET WOUNDS DRESSED THAT HE HAD RECEIVED IN A ROW AT THE DOCKS. HE DENIED SELLING A KNIFE ON THE DAY FOLLOWING THE MURDER, AND SAID THAT HE HAD NOT HAD SUCH A KNIFE IN SEVERAL YEARS.

A seaman identified Sadler as a man who had come to the Sailors' Home on the morning the crime was committed and sold him a big bladed clasp knife, saying he had many a model with the knife.

GENERAL BOOTH'S "HARBOR."

OPENING A FOOD AND SHELTER DEPOT FOR THE POOR OF LONDON.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 23, 1891.—The "Harbour," the second of the "Darkest England" food and shelter depots, was opened to-day under the auspices of General Booth in the heart of the Drury Lane slums.

THE "GENERAL" IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Feb. 23, 1891.—General Booth, of the Salvation Army, addressed a meeting of one thousand persons of the middle class in this city to-day. He met with a chill reception. In his speech he complained that the police would not allow him to have a procession in the streets of Berlin. He said he found less poverty and drunkenness in Germany than in England. He meant to build a Salvation Hall in Berlin, and though the churches were hostile to him he was not discouraged.

NORWEGIAN CABINET CRISIS.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 23, 1891.—The Norwegian Cabinet has resigned, the Storting having adopted by a vote of 59 to 55 a liberal motion censuring the diplomatic arrangements of the government.

The liberals demanded greater independence for Norway in the foreign policy of Scandinavia. The government opposed the demand on the ground that it would tend to the dissolution of the union with Sweden.

THE DEFEATED DERVISHES.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

STANBUL, Feb. 23, 1891.—A despatch from Afafte says that the cavalry overtook many of the dervishes who escaped in the recent fight and that the latter surrendered. Numbers of wounded dropped by the roadside. The skulls of most of the tribes have sent letters begging pardon for Osman Digma and his few followers.

NATIVE EFFORTS TO AMELIORATE THEIR DEPLORABLE CONDITION.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

BOMBAY, Feb. 23, 1891.—At a meeting held here to-day, about four thousand Hindus of various castes being present, it was resolved that it was necessary to have a law which would enable the authorities to interfere in protection of child wives. The resolution was adopted amid much enthusiasm.

SERBIAN POLITICS.

AN ABORTIVE ATTEMPT TO START A REVOLUTION WITH A "MANIFESTO."

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

BELGRADE, Feb. 23, 1891.—A manifesto has been issued by the party of the pretender Karageorgiev, who aspires to the Serbian throne. This manifesto calls upon the people to rise and declare a revolution to overturn the Obrenovitch dynasty and incidentally to place Prince Karageorgiev upon the throne. The people, however, have not responded to the appeal. The troops forming the garrison of Belgrade are confined to their barracks in readiness for an emergency.

A cabinet has been formed with M. Pasic as President, M. Djordjevic as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Colonel Miletic as Minister of War.

HUNGARIAN POLITICAL TROUBLES.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

PESTH, Feb. 23, 1891.—During a speech by Herr Sillagyi, Minister of Justice, in the Lower House of the Diet to-day, a tumult arose which the President was unable to quell. The uproar continued until Herr Telezky, Minister of Finance, arose and stated that unless order was maintained the Cabinet would resign. Afterward the Cabinet and the President of the Lower House conferred together and the House was convoked for a private session.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

BERLIN, Feb. 23, 1891.—Prince Bismarck has declined the offer of the town of Harburg to nominate him for the Reichstag.

BISHOP AND PRIESTS HELPING SIR JOHN.

Religious Prejudices Aroused to Aid the Tories in Maintaining Control of Canada.

VETOS TO BE TRADED FOR VOTES.

Liberal Leaders Accuse the Government of Making a Deal to Kill Anti-Catholic Legislation.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

MONTREAL, Feb. 23, 1891.—Archbishop Fabre has instructed Catholics to vote for the conservative candidates, and the clergy throughout the Province of Quebec are now openly opposing the liberal party. The Church has always stood by Sir John Macdonald, but its outspoken deliverance at this election will seriously affect the chances of the liberals.

Archbishop Fabre, in a circular letter to the clergy, says:—

"I cannot but regret that the most precious party, sanctioned by solemn treaties and which preserves to us as an inheritance our traditions, our language, and, above all, our religion. You have been able to possess these favors up to the present time, thanks to the action of the liberal party, and to the power which freely accorded these liberties in each and every respect. But I feel with a certain anxiety which you have never ceased to offer upon me and every occasion. May we not see our very dear brethren remain faithful to our traditions and our duties in the respect in order that our country may not be exposed to the least that would be fatal to her and which brings upon us the admiration of the people of other countries."

FRIGHTENED BY A BIG METEOR.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

MADISON, Me., Feb. 23, 1891.—A large meteor was observed in the sky this morning a little after four o'clock. It burst with a loud report over Madison village, blasting fragments scattering in every direction.

Those who were shaken as if by an earthquake and hundreds of people were awakened from sleep by the concussion. The shooting particles seemed like so many flashes of lightning.

THOUSANDS IN THE OUTLET.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Feb. 23, 1891.—The Traveller, a daily paper of this city, in an editorial, said that letters had been received from Congressman Perkins and others saying that settlers in the Cherokee Outlet could legally hold their homesteads. As a consequence of people have gone in.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune has gone in. One carload of supplies for the troops now on the way from Fort Reno arrived yesterday.

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"The annexationist scare is a useful lesson, bringing home to our mind the fact that the colonies are practically independent nations. This is a wholesome thing for the public to be reminded of. No comparison is possible between the colonies and Great Britain. It is ridiculous to suppose that the colonies are to be treated as dependencies of the government of the stars and stripes."

The Marquis' second article on this subject will be published to-morrow in the Graphic. "Free trade," he says, "is the policy of the colonies, and the coming election in Canada may be, if it is possible. All possible change of government, so far as Great Britain is concerned, will mean either a few per cent decrease in the tariff, or, if Canada joins the United States in a Zollverein, an increase of tariff in conjunction with the United States against Great Britain."

The Marquis contends that an increase in the Canadian tariff is to be expected and is not unduly in a country developing great resources. Canada, he says, is a young country, and will never be satisfied with American government, and he classes the talk about annexation as absurd.

Referring to the reciprocity question the Marquis of Lorne says that the reciprocity that Canada favors is like that negotiated by Cobden between England and France.

In conclusion he adds:—"If the United States want more they and Canada must be content to wait until the ongoing policy of Mr. Blaine has run its course. His other delusions, such as the Great Britain remains true Canada will remain loyal."

The News says that Sir Charles Tupper, before his departure for Canada, received from Lord Knutsford, the Colonial Secretary, assurances that the imperial government approved Sir John Macdonald's attempt to establish reciprocity with the United States.

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"As I look at America to-day; as I see Canada on the north and Mexico on the south; as I look at our language making the circuit of the globe; as I feel the transforming power of the principles that we hold in every part of the world, I have no doubt that there is some organic union before us as great or greater than that which Washington and his compatriots worked out in the American confederation."

He sometimes hear about the annexation of Canada. It grates upon my ears. I do not believe that Canada will ever consent to be annexed. But I feel with a certainty that the United States will find some federated union on terms of equality that will give some sense of inferiority either to us that there will grow up between us and Canada an assimilation growing out of that organic union that will be as noble as it will be as fruitful. (Applause.) Nor have I a doubt that in some way or other we will find the same thing with Mexico."

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"Our Canadian neighbors need not be alarmed with the idea that trade with them means an overwhelming policy and a settled purpose on our part to annex them. That is a question that keeps no American one moment from the slightest slumber and never in the slightest degree impairs our respectability. We can say to Canada what the wealthy spinster remarked to the widower minister who wished to marry her:—'If you can better serve the Lord and also improve your worldly condition by an early trade to consent.' But whether you stay as you are or move in here we will never know the difference."

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Every conservative French-Canadian candidate will from this time out be authorized to tell his supporters that these bills will not be allowed to become law. There will be a tremendous howl in Ontario over this, and it will be a matter of the highest importance to the election to be over before the news of the promise leaked out. The fight will become hotter and more furious from day to day.

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SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT AND SIR JOHN FIGHTING IN ONTARIO.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

KINGSTON, Feb. 23, 1891.—Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir John Macdonald are in the city. Sir John said he was very sanguine of success on March 5, though his movements suggested alarm. He will speak here to-morrow night, and will hover about Central Ontario until election day.

Sir Richard Cartwright was very merry. He said unrestricted reciprocity was winning the day.

"Sir John," said he, "has displayed shocking statesmanship in this campaign. He has thrown his last card. He knows the country is against him, and he has to get out of it as soon as he can. Even if he does win, it will only be a temporary check for the McKinley tariff will be felt with all its oppression next fall, and no government can stand under the pressure of public indignation. Sir John cannot secure any measure of reciprocity from the American government because of his hostility to the tariff. He has no authority. He showed no diplomacy or statesmanship in a friendly negotiation."

ORGANIZING A BUREAU AT WASHINGTON TO HELP RECIPROCITY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1891.—Mr. Erastus Winman, representing the most pronounced Canadian reciprocity ideas, has arrived in Washington and opened a reciprocity bureau for the good of the cause. Mr. Winman has written to every member of the House advocating the passage of the Hitt reciprocity resolution. Mr. Hitt is chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and the right hand of Secretary Blaine, the high priest of reciprocity.

The resolution, now pending on the calendar of the House, is as follows:—

Resolved, That whenever it shall be duly certified to the President of the United States that the government of the Dominion of Canada has declared a desire to enter into such commercial arrangements with the United States as may result in the complete removal of all duties upon trade between Canada and the United States, he shall appoint three Commissioners to meet those of the Dominion of Canada to consider the best method of extending the trade relations between Canada and the United States and to ascertain what terms greater freedom of intercourse between the two countries can be secured, and to report thereon to the President, who shall lay the report before Congress.

Mr. Winman intends to deluge Congress in a few days with a vast bulk of petitions from manufacturers all over the country praying for the enactment of Canadian reciprocity legislation. These petitions are now coming here by the thousand, and will be presented through the various State delegations.

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